

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

A WORKING PLAN FOR COLORED ANTITUBERCULOSIS LEAGUES.

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There was published in the Public Health Reports of May 28, 1909, Volume XXIV, No. 22, a plan for the organization of colored anti-tuberculosis leagues, which contemplated the organization of a league in each State, with a branch in every colored church.

Experience has shown that after such leagues are formed difficulty arises in getting to work in an effective way, because the work is new in character and those engaged in it have had but little, if any, experience. It is to meet this difficulty and supply a practical guide for the work of the leagues that this is written.

ORGANIZATION OF A STATE LEAGUE.

The object of the state league is to organize the church leagues, to bind them together and render more effective their work. The caring for patients and work of a similar character are properly the function of the church leagues.

There need be but little ceremony in organizing a state league. A few leading colored men and women, preferably from different parts of the State, but not necessarily so, meet and proceed to organize the state league.

The constitution and by-laws for state leagues should be adopted, followed by the election of a president, a secretary, and a treasurer.

It is desirable that the constitution and by-laws recommended in "The Plan" be adopted in all essential particulars, so that there will be uniformity in organization and work. They have been adopted in all the States that have organized thus far, and it is believed future organizations should also adopt them.

The president then appoints a committee, the president and secretary being members of it, to select a vice-president for each county in the State. (The plan contemplates that there shall be a vice-president for each county, whose duty it is to organize a branch league in each colored church in the county.)

The selection of the county vice-presidents should be made with a good deal of care. Suitable persons who will actively carry on the work should be chosen for these positions. The vice-presidents should be authorized to appoint one or more representatives in each community to help them organize the leagues in the churches and arouse interest in the work.

It can not be impressed too strongly on the vice-presidents that the success of the church leagues in their districts will depend upon the amount of attention given the work. The organization of a branch league in a church is merely the starting point; the real work is done after the organization is completed.

The president and secretary of the state league should call for regular reports from the county vice-presidents, showing the number of church leagues in their respective counties and a statement of the work done in each.

If any of the church leagues are not prospering, the president or the secretary of the state league should visit or write to them and learn what is the trouble, and give needed advice and encouragement. Officers of the state league should consult frequently and freely with their state board of health and enlist its sympathy and aid in their work. The closer the leagues keep in touch with the health authorities the better will be the results obtained. Both the state and local health officers will be glad to give their best efforts to help along this work. They are in a position to do a great deal to assist both state and church leagues, and the leagues should work in harmony with them.

CHURCH BRANCH LEAGUES.

Organization.—In order that the members of the church in which it is proposed to organize the branch league may understand thoroughly the objects of the league, the minister or other competent person should explain clearly the purpose of the league and what it is expected to accomplish. He should inform them that relatively many more colored people die of consumption than white people; that very few colored people get well of the disease, partly because they do not know how to take care of themselves and partly because many neglect to do so; and that the object of the league is to teach the well how to preserve their health and prevent their contracting consumption and other diseases, and the sick how to regain their health. If too poor to take the necessary treatment, it is the purpose of the league to help its members to do so.

After the foregoing has been thoroughly explained, the church branch of the state league should be formed by the adoption of the constitution and by-laws given for church leagues in the plan of organization published in the Public Health Reports of May 28, 1909. After this has been done, the officers required by the by-laws should be elected.

The secretary then takes the name and address of each of the members, and as soon as a member has paid his dues he is given the certificate of membership, properly filled out, and signed by the president and secretary of the church league.

The certificate of membership given to each person joining the league has printed on it information and instructions which, if followed, will tend to protect the individual from consumption.

An attempt has been made to make the certificate large and attractive, and it is expected that the members will value it to such an extent that they will frame and hang it in a prominent place in the home, where it can be frequently seen, and that the sanitary maxims that it contains will be learned and followed.

In organizing the church league it is well to have a number of the certificates on hand to supply the members as soon as they pay their dues. The form of the certificate will be found in the plan of organization for these leagues. The certificate can be printed at a local printing office, but if this is not practicable, or it is preferred to buy them, very handsome certificates printed in black and red, with a large red seal, and the name of the state and church branch league, can be bought for about 6 cents each, by the hundred.

The amount of the annual dues to be paid by each member can be changed by each league to suit the necessities of the community. The dues should be so small that no one will be kept out of the league by not being able to pay them. However, as the dues will be the chief source of revenue with which the league expects to do its work, they should not be made smaller than is actually necessary.

The money paid into the league as dues goes to form a fund that is disbursed by the church league collecting it to help those of its members who contract consumption. How much this help will be will depend upon the amount of money the league has at its disposal and the needs of the individual. But whether this help is much or little the having the certificate of membership and belonging to the league will give information that will teach one to protect himself and his family from disease. This means less sickness, consequently less loss of time from work, therefore more money, more comforts, and more happiness for all concerned.

The vice-presidents and organizers should see that the four standing committees required by the by-laws of the church leagues are promptly appointed and that they understand their duties.

As the work of each church league will at first consist largely of educating its members as to the cause of tuberculosis and the way to live to keep from getting it, the committees, and especially the ones having charge of "sick," "sanitation," and "information" should be especially active. They should learn all that is possible about their respective subjects so that they can teach the other members.

In joining the church league one also becomes a member of the State Colored Antituberculosis League. Members of the state league and church branch leagues wear a button showing their connection with the leagues.

Membership.—Membership in the church leagues should not be confined to the members of the church organizing the league. As a rule it is better that the members of each church join their own church league, but if for any reason their church has no league there should be no objection to their joining the league of some other church. Those who are not members of any church should also be allowed to join the league.

Details of the work of a church league.—As soon as the church league is organized the president should appoint the four standing committees required by the by-laws to serve for one year, viz: "Finance," "Information," "Sick," and "Sanitation." The details of the work to be done may then be considered. One of the first of these is to ascertain how many of the members have or are suspected of having tuberculosis. This duty devolves upon the committee on the sick, which should get from the secretary a list of the members, giving the

name and address of each. This list should be gone over and every member carefully considered. It is probable that the greater number of the members are personally known to the committee, and thus it can be told at once whether they are sick or well.

The committee is not expected to decide whether these members have tuberculosis. Their duty is to make out the list of the sick and ailing. The physician will decide the nature of the sickness.

It is desirable to find cases of consumption in the earliest stages, for these may be cured, and if all members who are not strong and healthy are examined by the physician it is possible that cases of early consumption will be found.

Each ailing member should be visited by some of the committee and more careful inquiry made as to the nature of the trouble and the member urged to go to a physician or a dispensary for examination. This is especially true if the member has been losing flesh, or has had a cough for some time, or has throat trouble, or is sickly and frail. If upon examination the physician finds that the member has consumption, the patient should get a certificate stating that fact. The physician will also tell the patient what treatment is necessary.

The certificate will be presented to the committee by the patient, and the committee will make more careful inquiry into the condition of the patient, the treatment considered necessary by the physician, the patient's means, the number of people he has depending upon him, etc., so that the facts may be presented to the executive board in accordance with the requirements of Article VII of the by-laws.

The list of the sick should be most carefully guarded and no one allowed to see it but the officers of the league and the health officers. This knowledge should be regarded as a sacred confidence that should not be divulged except to the persons mentioned above, as many might object to having it known that they have tuberculosis.

Under no circumstances should the list be allowed to fall into the hands of "patent medicine" concerns which might urge their nostrums on the patients, much to their annoyance and also to their detriment, if they become induced to take the "patent medicines."

The measures necessary for the treatment of a patient who has tuberculosis must be determined by the physician, but it is the duty of the executive board to decide how much and what kind of help the league can give the patient in carrying out this treatment.

It is not proposed to discuss here the question of treatment in a sanatorium which is the ideal way of handling all cases of tuberculosis, for in a sanatorium the sick cease to be a menace to the community and can be under supervision and treatment all the time. Unfortunately, at present sanatoria are not available for the great mass of the people; and even if they were, many would be unable to go to them.

There is a class of patients who have to depend upon their daily labor for the support of themselves and their families. If they stop work, their support is cut off. For such as these treatment in a sanatorium is out of the question, and any treatment they can get must be given in their homes and frequently while they are working. To this class belong the great majority of the negroes; therefore the work of the church leagues must be directed to such help as can be given under these circumstances. What is necessary

September 3, 1909

in each case will depend upon the condition of the patient, the stage of the disease, and the financial circumstances of the individual.

For the purposes of the league, consumptives may be divided into three classes:

First. The patients who are in the earlier stages of the disease and are able to go about their work while taking treatment.

Second. Cases in which it is necessary to stop work and remain quiet if they are to get well.

Third. Cases in which the disease has progressed so far that it is hopeless to attempt a cure, but for which much can be done to make the patients comfortable and prevent them from scattering the germs of the disease.

As stated above, what is necessary in each case will depend upon the condition of the patient and his surroundings. Much also depends upon the means the league has at its disposal to help the individual. Most church leagues find that they have very little money; therefore the help given must be limited. However, there are certain things that can be done even by the poorest leagues.

Information as to the way in which the disease is spread; the means to prevent it; what is necessary to get well if one has it, etc., is all printed on the certificate. When the member gets the certificate and has learned all that is printed on it, the first step has been taken in the education of the individual in regard to tuberculosis, so it should be the aim of the officers of the leagues to get the certificates in the hands of the members.

The officers of the league can see that the instructions on the certificate are understood and carried out. Many individuals are careless and must be constantly watched to see that they do not neglect important precautions. Probably the most difficult thing the league will have to do will be to induce its members to keep their windows open and let fresh air and sunlight into their rooms.

The officers and committees of the league should urge the members to keep the windows of their rooms open, especially at night, and to avoid overcrowding their sleeping rooms. Whenever a dark room or closed window which should be open is found, the danger should be pointed out, and the member urged to correct it.

The practice of sleeping with the head and face covered is so deeply rooted in the negro race that it seems almost hopeless to attempt to eradicate it in the present generation. It is a most pernicious habit. The dangers of the practice should be pointed out, and the members urged to abandon it. Children should not be allowed to contract the habit.

The careless spitting of consumptives in their homes is a practice dangerous to others. The careless at times spit on the floor, the walls, the hearth of the open fire, or on the stove if one is used. The sputum of the consumptive dries and is carried into the air as dust. This is drawn into the lungs when one breathes. The dangers of this should be emphasized, and the proper way to dispose of sputum shown. The consumptive should catch all of his sputum and burn it. There are cheap cups made of paper that can be had at small cost, and these should be used to spit in, and when they are full they should be burned. The better cups have covers to them, so that the flies can not get at the sputum. While consumption is a dangerous

disease, the careful consumptive is not dangerous to live with. The careless consumptive, however, is dangerous to live with and a menace to those around him.

The minister and the officers of the leagues should consult frequently with the health officer of their community. Working together they can accomplish much more than by working alone.

The minister and officers of the league can teach their people to be careful and not produce unsanitary conditions, and the health officer can remedy conditions that the people can not correct. The leagues should urge the members to beautify their homes, no matter how humble they may be. If the home is made more attractive, interest in it will grow, and an improvement in the sanitary conditions will naturally follow. Teach the members to have grass and flowers in their yards. See that there is no dirt, trash, or litter scattered about; that the loose paling of the fence is nailed on, and the sagging gate has a new hinge. Pull the dirty rags from the broken window pane and burn them. Let them put their bed-clothing out in the sun occasionally, and sweep the dust from under the bed and furniture. Open the window and door and let air and sunlight into the rooms. All of these things tend to improve the sanitary conditions, which means health and happiness.

Members should be taught that remedies advertised as cures for consumption are not to be relied upon, and that the only known way to get well is to live in the open air as much as possible, both day and night, and to eat nourishing food at regular intervals. The consumptive when possible should go to a physician or a dispensary and follow exactly the instructions given.

Aside from the help that can be given the individual consumptive, which will be discussed later on, there is much that the leagues can do by concerted action to improve the conditions under which the negro lives. Probably one of the most important factors in the spread of tuberculosis, aside from his habits, is the manner in which the negro is housed. The negro as a rule is a renter. The houses that he can rent are usually located in the poorest and most unhealthy part of the city. They are often poorly constructed, badly lighted and ventilated, and frequently in bad repair. The rooms are usually small and dark, having but one window, and the top sash is seldom arranged to be lowered. Many houses are built on poorly drained ground, and water stands under them after each rain, making the rooms damp and cold. These houses are seldom provided with bathing arrangements or water-closets, thus necessitating the use of privies, or the back alleys, with all the dangers attendant upon such conditions. For such houses, or more frequently for one or two rooms in such a house, the negro pays proportionately more rent than the white race does for better houses in the same community, either because better accommodations are not available, or because he can not, or will not, pay for better. The family, usually consisting of father, mother, and several children, and often friends or relatives, all live, eat, and sleep in these two or three rooms, frequently with the windows and doors tightly closed, and in winter a stove going at full blast.

In the negro section of the city the streets are usually either badly paved or not paved at all. The sidewalks are either in bad repair or

September 3, 1909

missing. The streets are badly lighted at night, garbage cans are not emptied regularly, and the scavenger service is poor.

"There is a reason for these things," say the landlords, the municipal authorities, and others who have dealings with the negro. The landlord says: "Negroes are destructive; they pull down, but they never improve property. A house rented to negroes will depreciate from 25 to 50 per cent in a year. If you put in plumbing they break it, they deface the walls, they tear off the shutters and the doors, they break and burn the fences. It is useless to give them good houses as they neither appreciate them nor take care of them."

The municipal authorities say that negroes make no effort to keep their surroundings clean and sanitary. They throw things into the street, choke the plumbing, drains, and sewers with old rags, trash, and dirt, and make no effort to help the authorities keep things in order; therefore it is useless to try to help them until they learn to help themselves. They say that there are exceptions to these statements, but that they are true so far as the great mass of the negroes is concerned. Reference is made to the subject here to draw attention to the fact that the leagues can do much to change these conditions, thereby bettering the condition of the race.

If the things that are said about the negro by the landlords, the municipal authorities, and others are true, then it is necessary for the negro to change these conditions before there can be hope for much betterment. If they are not true, steps should be taken to convince the landlords, municipal authorities, and others that they are false.

It is in this way that the leagues, though aimed at tuberculosis, may be the means of bettering the conditions along many lines. If the negro can demonstrate that he is not destructive, and that he can and does take care of the house in which he lives; if he will keep his surroundings neat and clean; if he shows that he is clean and sanitary in his practices, and that he feels his responsibility as a citizen by trying to keep up the sanitary conditions and the appearances of his home and his city, he will find that many of his troubles will disappear. If a landlord finds that his property is being cared for by his negro tenant, the yard, fences, etc., being kept in order, the rent promptly paid, and tenant is desirable, he will be only too glad to keep him, and to make such alterations in his house as he may desire. If it is demonstrated to the municipal authorities that the negro is as careful of his section of the city as the whites, his wants will receive consideration. The educated negroes succeed in getting surroundings that are far better than those of the average because they have learned to appreciate the above facts, and have put them into practice.

When the leagues have taught their members that it is not healthy to live in dark, damp rooms, with bad sanitary surroundings, and have educated them to the point where they will refuse to live under such conditions, then the landlords will build proper houses for them. The leagues working in conjunction with the health officer can get the city authorities to so frame the building ordinances that only sanitary dwellings will be erected in the city.

What a church league can do for the individual consumptive.—In addition to supplying the members of the league with information in regard to tuberculosis and sanitation, which is the work of the

committees, and trying to induce the members to follow the instructions given them, there are other things that the league can do for the individual consumptive.

The chief difficulty that will be encountered by the leagues is the lack of money to help their sick members. It is hoped, however, that as the league demonstrates its value to the community more money will be available, and the work of helping the sick members can be extended. This work contemplates the "class method" of treating patients at their homes, the establishment of dispensaries, and ultimately sanatoria and "tuberculosis farms," where a patient can earn a living by working on the farm and at the same time be under medical supervision. It is realized that these things are for the future, but it is well to keep them in mind as one of the ultimate aims of the leagues.

Now let us consider what can be done for the members who have consumption. The league should buy a number of the paper spit cups mentioned above, and distribute them to their consumptive members, and urge their use. These cups are cheap and therefore can be burned after being used. If every consumptive can be induced to use these cups and then burn them much will be done toward stopping the spread of consumption.

Whenever a case of consumption is discovered the officers of the league should apply to the health officer to disinfect the rooms occupied by the consumptive, in order to protect the other people in the house from the disease. Then if the consumptive is careful he is not likely to reinfect them. Also when a consumptive dies the health officer should be asked to disinfect the rooms.

Consumptives should spend most of their time out of doors, and if possible should sleep on a porch, or in a shed, or tent. All one needs is something to protect against the weather and keep off the rain and snow, but let in a great deal of fresh air. Patients live out of doors all winter in the north, with the thermometer below zero, and many have been cured of consumption in this way, including negroes. The league may help to provide the shack, shed, or tent, or it may furnish sleeping bags, blankets, etc., and in this way help the patient.

If the patient is very poor it may be that the league can see that he gets proper food which he might not otherwise have. The committees of the league will doubtless find many other means for helping the patient at small expense. The minister in making his pastoral calls can be of the greatest help both to the patient and to the community by seeing that the patient is properly carrying out his instructions, and that he has the proper facilities for doing so.

Dispensary.—As soon as the church league is formed, some physician should be designated who will examine all members referred to him, to decide if they have consumption. Usually there will be found one or more physicians who are members of the league, who will probably act in this capacity. If practicable a tuberculosis dispensary might be established at some convenient point, possibly in one of the rooms in the church, where the physicians could be found on certain days at stated hours, say, twice a week. Here they could see the consumptives, and examine and advise them as to the treatment necessary. They could also examine other members referred

September 3, 1909.

to them to decide whether they had consumption or not. Records of the dispensary work should be kept.

It is not practicable at this time to go more minutely into the details of the work of these leagues, which are now in their formative stage.

The writer will be glad to lend any aid in his power to any state or church league that may desire it, and all persons who are interested in this movement are invited to write to him, expressing any views they may have for the advancement of the work. He will be glad to have any aid, advice, or criticisms that may be offered.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Reports from San Francisco, Cal.—Plague-prevention work at San Francisco, Oakland, and Point Richmond, and in Alameda County, Cal.

Surgeon Blue reports:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Last case of human plague: Sickened, January 30, 1908.

Last case of rodent plague: October 23, 1908.

Week ended August 14, 1909.

Dead inspected.....	81
Plague.....	0
Premises inspected.....	2,328
Houses disinfected.....	7
Buildings condemned.....	7
Nuisances abated.....	<u>222</u>
Rats found dead.....	20
Rats trapped.....	<u>2,037</u>
Total rats taken.....	<u>2,057</u>
Rats identified:	
Mus norvegicus.....	1,486
Mus rattus.....	55
Mus musculus.....	475
Mus alexandrinus.....	21
Total.....	<u>2,037</u>
Rats identified as to sex:	
Male.....	857
Female.....	806
Total.....	<u>1,663</u>
Rats examined bacteriologically.....	1,602
Plague rats.....	0
Poisons placed.....	<u>37,477</u>

OAKLAND, CAL.

Last case of human plague: Sickened, July 17, 1908.
 Last case of rodent plague: Trapped, December 1, 1908.

Week ended August 14, 1909.

Dead inspected.....	15
Plague.....	0
Necropsies held.....	2
Premises inspected.....	430
Premises reinspected.....	193
Premises cleaned.....	51
Garbage cans installed.....	14
Nuisances abated.....	65
Rats found dead.....	32
Rats trapped.....	736
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Rats identified:	
<i>Mus norvegicus</i>	725
<i>Mus alexandrinus</i>	2
<i>Mus musculus</i>	41
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Total.....	768
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Rats examined bacteriologically.....	727
Plague rats.....	0
Ground squirrels examined bacteriologically.....	193
Plague squirrels.....	0
Ground squirrels shot.....	193

ALAMEDA COUNTY, CAL. (EXCLUSIVE OF OAKLAND).

Week ended August 14.

Last case of human plague: Sickened, 10 miles east of Sunol, July 27, 1909.
 Last case of rodent plague: Found 1 mile west of Altamont, July 30, 1909.

Dead inspected.....	42
Plague.....	^a 1
Necropsies held.....	4

POINT RICHMOND, CAL.

Week ended August 14.

Sick inspected.....	1
Plague.....	0
Dead inspected.....	2
Plague.....	0

Report from Seattle, Wash.—Plague-prevention work.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Glover reports, August 16:

SEATTLE, WASH.

Date of finding of last plague rat, September 26, 1908.

Week ended August 14, 1909.

Rats received.....	957
Rats necropsied.....	783
Plague rats found.....	0
Plague-infected rats to date.....	21

^a Joseph Mendoza, who sickened July 27, 1909, and was previously reported positive for plague in the Alameda County report for the week ended July 31, 1909, died August 12, 1909.

September 3, 1909

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATE AND CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

CALIFORNIA—*City and county of San Francisco*.—Month of June, 1909. Estimated population, 475,000. Total number of deaths, 476, corresponding to an annual death rate of 9.81 per 1,000 of population, including measles 2, enteric fever 6, whooping cough 6, scarlet fever 5, diphtheria 4, and 54 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 38, scarlet fever 42, smallpox 1, measles 108, whooping cough 23, enteric fever 28, and tuberculosis 88.

IOWA—*Keokuk*.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 16,000. Total number of deaths 29, including whooping cough 1, and 2 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases reported.

Ottumwa.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 25,000. Total number of deaths 32, including enteric fever 1, and 1 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 6, scarlet fever 2, tuberculosis 1.

MINNESOTA.—Month of May, 1909. Estimated population, 1,979,658. Reports to the state board of health show as follows: Total number of deaths, 1,571, including diphtheria 25, enteric fever 17, scarlet fever 40, measles 4, whooping cough 15, smallpox 1, and 196 from tuberculosis. Deaths reported from state institutions during the month numbered 33, including 11 from tuberculosis.

NEW YORK STATE.—Month of June, 1909. Estimated population, 8,699,643. Total number of deaths, 10,701, corresponding to an annual death rate of 15.0 per 1,000 of population, including enteric fever 70, measles 152, scarlet fever 110, whooping cough 60, diphtheria 176, and 1,327 from tuberculosis. Cases: Tuberculosis 2,755, diphtheria 1,893, scarlet fever 1,883, measles 8,153, smallpox 25, and enteric fever 333.

Auburn.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including diphtheria 1, and 4 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 2, enteric fever 1, scarlet fever 1, and phthisis pulmonalis 3.

MISSOURI—*Springfield*.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 36, including enteric fever 4, and 4 from tuberculosis. Cases: Enteric fever 20.

WASHINGTON—*Spokane*.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 100,000. Total number of deaths, 104, corresponding to an annual death rate of 12.48 per 1,000 of population, including scarlet fever 6, enteric fever 1, diphtheria 2, and 3 from tuberculosis. Cases: Smallpox 1, measles 2, scarlet fever 64, diphtheria 19, and enteric fever 10.

September 3, 1909

1284

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, June 26 to September 3, 1909.

[For reports received from December 25, 1908, to June 25, 1909, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 25, 1909.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California:				
Berkeley.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Hobart Mills.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Sacramento.....	June 6-12.....	1		
San Francisco.....	June 6-July 3.....	2		
Truckee.....	Mar. 23.....	3		
Total for State.....		8		
Connecticut:				
New Haven.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		1		
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	Aug. 8-14.....	1		
Total for District.....		1		
Georgia:				
Macon.....	June 14-July 11.....	8		
Total for State.....		8		
Illinois:				
Alexander County—				
Calro.....	May 1-June 30.....	25		
Champaign County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	25		
Christian County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	35		
Clay County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Clinton County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	7		
Cook County—				
Chicago.....	June 20-Aug. 21.....	5		
Dewitt County.....	May 1-31.....	7		
Edwards County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	3		
Effingham County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Fayette County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Franklin County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	2		
Fulton County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....			
Gallatin County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	16		
Iroquois County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Jackson County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	14		
Murphysboro.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	40		
Knox County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	8		
Lake County.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	14		
Lasalle County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	3		
McDonough County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	25		
McHenry County—				
Marengo.....	May 1-June 30.....	97		
Macoupin County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	6		
McLean County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Madison County.....	May 1-June 30.....	2		
Marion County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	14		
Massac County—				
Metropolis.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	29		
Montgomery County.....	May 1-June 30.....	2		
Peoria County—				
Peoria.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	13		
Perry County.....	June 1-July 31.....	37		
Pulaski County.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	13		
Rock Island County—				
Moline.....	June 1-July 31.....	2		
St. Clair County—				
East St. Louis.....	May 1-June 30.....	11		
Saline County.....	May 1-31.....	30		
Sangamon County—				
Springfield.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Schuyler County.....	May 29-July 9.....	3		
Shelby County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Stephenson County.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	3		
Tazewell County—				
Pekin.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Union County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	5		
Vermilion County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	2		
Danville.....	June 14-Aug. 1.....	11		

September 3, 1909

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois—Continued.				
Warren County.....	June 1-July 31.....	3		
Will County—				
Joliet.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Williamson County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	6		
Winnebago County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Woodford County.....	Apr. 1-July 31.....	25		
Total for State.....		638		
Indiana:				
Allen County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Fort Wayne.....	June 6-Aug. 14.....	79		
Carroll County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Clay County.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Dearborn County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Dekalb County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Delaware County—				
Muncie.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Fayette County.....	June 20-July 10.....	4		
Gibson County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Grant County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Greene County.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Marion County—				
Indianapolis.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Montgomery County.....	May 1-June 30.....	9		
Parke County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Pulaski County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
St. Joseph County—				
South Bend.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Vanderburgh County.....	June 13-Aug. 14.....	5		
Vermilion County.....	May 1-June 30.....	26		
Vigo County.....	May 1-June 30.....	41		
Wayne County.....	June 1-30.....	4		
White County.....	May 1-June 30.....	10	1	
Total for State.....		215	1	
Iowa:				
Cedar Rapids.....	July 1-31.....	1		
Keokuk.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Ottumwa.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Total for State.....		5		
Kansas:				
Allen County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Atchison County.....	June 1-30.....	7		
Brown County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Chautauqua County.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Cherokee County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Coffey County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Comanche County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Cowley County.....	May 1-31.....	14		
Crawford County—				
Pittsburg.....	May 1-31.....	20		
Decatur County.....	May 1-June 30.....	4		
Dickinson County.....	June 1-30.....	12	1	
Doniphan County.....	May 1-June 30.....	1		
Douglas County.....	May 1-June 30.....	20		
Elk County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Ellsworth County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Franklin County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Geary County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Graham County.....	June 1-30.....	6		
Greenwood County.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Jackson County.....	May 1-June 30.....	24		
Jefferson County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Jewell County.....	May 1-31.....	6		
Kearny County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Lambette County—				
Parsons.....	May 1-June 30.....	8		
Lyon County.....	May 1-31.....	27		
Marshall County.....	May 1-June 30.....	225		
Montgomery County.....	May 1-June 30.....	3		
Nemaha County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Osage County.....	May 1-June 30.....	32		
Osborne County.....	May 1-June 30.....	11		
Ottawa County.....	May 1-31.....	3		
Phillips County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Pottawatomie County.....	May 1-June 30.....	7		
Pratt County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Rawlins County.....	May 1-31.....	13		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Kansas—Continued.				
Republic County.	June 1-30.....	1		
Riley County.	May 1-June 30.....	8		
Rush County.	June 1-30.....	2		
Russell County.	June 1-30.....	1		
Saline County.	May 1-31.....	2		
Sedgwick County.	May 1-31.....	11		
Wichita.	July 11-Aug. 7.....	5		
Shawnee County.	May 1-31.....	8		
Topeka.	May 1-June 30.....	38		
Smith County.	May 1-31.....	11		
Sumner County.	May 1-31.....	3		
Thomas County.	May 1-31.....	1		
Wabaunsee County.	May 1-31.....	6		
Wyandotte County.	May 1-31.....	4		
Kansas City.	June 13-July 17.....	10		
Total for State.		593	1	
Kentucky:				
Covington.	June 13-July 3.....	5		
Lexington.	June 20-July 31.....	14		
Newport.	June 14-July 25.....	4		
Paducah.	June 13-26.....	3		
Total for State.		26		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.	June 13-Aug. 7.....	11		
Total for State.		11		
Maryland, general.	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	9		
Total for State.		9		
Massachusetts:				
Lawrence.	June 27-July 3.....	1		
Total for State.		1		
Michigan:				
Bay County—				
Bay City.	June 1-30.....	1		
Calhoun County.	June 1-30.....	1		
Chippewa County.	May 1-31.....	1		
Delta County.	June 1-30.....	1		
Eaton County.	May 1-June 30.....	21		
Emmet County.	June 1-30.....	1		
Houghton County.	May 1-31.....	1		
Huron County.	June 1-30.....	1		
Ingham County.	May 1-31.....	1		
Jackson County.	May 1-31.....	1		
Kalamazoo County—				
Kalamazoo.	July 4-24.....	2		
Kent County—				
Grand Rapids.	June 6-26.....	2		
Lapeer County.	June 1-30.....	1		
Marquette County.	May 1-June 30.....	6		
Muskegon County.	May 1-June 30.....	6		
Newaygo County.	June 1-30.....	1		
Oceana County.	May 1-31.....	1		
Ottawa County.	May 1-June 30.....	7		
Saginaw County.	May 1-June 30.....	17		
Saginaw.	July 25-31.....	1		
St. Clair County.	May 1-June 30.....	4		
Schooletcraft County—				
Manistique.	June 1-30.....	27		
Tuscola County.	May 1-31.....	4		
Wayne County—				
Detroit.	May 1-31.....	1		
Total for State.		110		
Minnesota, general.	Mar. 1-Apr. 30.....	3		
Becker County.	June 15-21.....	5		
Bigstone County.	June 8-14.....	1		
Carver County.	July 6-12.....	1		
Faribault County.	June 7-14.....	2		
Hennepin County—				
Minneapolis.	May 1-June 30.....	39		
Hubbard County.	May 25-31.....	1		
Itasca County.	May 25-June 14.....	7		
Lesueur County.	June 1-7.....	1		

September 3, 1900

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Minnesota, general—Continued.				
McLeod County.....	May 25-31.....	1		
Marshall County.....	June 8-July 5.....	6		
Meeker County.....	May 25-31.....	5		
Morrison County.....	June 21-28.....	1		
Nobles County.....	May 25-June 21.....	2		
Olmsted County.....	June 8-14.....	2		
Pine County.....	May 25-31.....	1		
Ramsey County—				
St. Paul.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	10		
Redwood County.....	June 1-7.....	1		
Rock County.....	June 1-7.....	1		
St. Louis County—				
Duluth.....	May 25-June 21.....	3		
Duluth.....	June 10-Aug. 20.....	19		
Sibley County.....	June 22-28.....	3		
Steele County.....	May 25-June 21.....	3		
Wabasha County.....	May 25-31.....	2		
Wadena County.....	May 25-June 21.....	10		
Waseca County.....	May 25-31.....	8		
Wright County.....	June 15-21.....	1		
Total for State.....		136	3	
Missouri:				
Kansas City.....	June 13-26.....	2		
St. Joseph.....	May 30-July 24.....	19		
St. Louis.....	June 20-Aug. 14.....	6		
Total for State.....		27		
Montana:				
Carbon County.....	June 1-July 31.....	6		
Cascade County—				
Great Falls.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Chouteau County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Custer County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Dawson County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Deerlodge County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Fergus County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Flathead County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Gallatin County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Jefferson County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Lewis and Clark County—				
Helena.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Missoula County—				
Missoula.....	June 1-July 31.....	4		
Park County.....	May 1-June 30.....	21		
Livingston.....	May 1-July 31.....	12		
Sanders County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Silverbow County.....	June 1-July 31.....	16		
Butte.....	June 11-Aug. 12.....	28		
Teton County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Valley County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Yellowstone County.....	May 1-July 31.....	7		
Total for State.....		118		
Nebraska:				
Lincoln.....	May 1-July 31.....	34		
Total for State.....		34		
New York, general.....	May 1-June 30.....	433		
Total for State.....		433		
North Carolina:				
Beaufort County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Bladen County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5		
Buncombe County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Caldwell County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	19		
Camden County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	70		
Carteret County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Craven County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	8		
Cumberland County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Duplin County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	25		
Johnston County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Harnett County.....	June 1-30.....	3		
Lee County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	6		
Madison County.....	May 1-June 30.....	7		
Mecklenburg County.....	May 1-31.....	2		
Mitchell County.....	Apr. 1-30.....			
Nash County.....	June 1-30.....	1		Present.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
North Carolina—Continued.				
Onslow County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Pamlico County.....	May 1-31.....	4		
Pasquotank County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	15		
Pitt County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	17		
Robeson County.....	June 1-30.....	8		
Rowan County.....	May 1-June 30.....	16		
Sampson County.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	51		
Transylvania County.....	May 1-31.....	5		
Wake County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	2		
Watauga County.....	June 1-30.....	12		
Wayne County.....	May 1-31.....	14		
Wilson County.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1		
Yancey County.....	Apr. 1-May 31.....	8		
Total for State.....		307		
North Dakota:				In extreme northern part.
Bottineau County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Grand Forks County.....	May 1-31.....	6		
Lamoure County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
McHenry County.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Ward County.....	May 1-31.....	8		
Total for State.....		17		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	June 12-July 2.....	4		
Dayton.....	July 18-24.....	1		
Toledo.....	July 25-31.....	1		
Total for State.....		6		
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma.....	Apr. 3-Aug. 21.....	51	1	
Total for State.....		51	1	
Oregon:				
Portland.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	26		
Total for State.....		26		
Pennsylvania:				
Philadelphia.....	July 10-24.....	4		
Total for State.....		4		
Tennessee:				
Knoxville.....	June 20-Aug. 21 ..	7		
Total for State.....		7		
Texas:				
Archer County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Baylor County.....	June 1-30.....	22		
Bee County.....	June 1-30.....	6		
Bexar County.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
San Antonio.....	June 13-July 17....	10		
Bowie County.....	June 1-30.....	7		
Cameron County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Cherokee County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Childress County.....	June 1-30.....	4		
Ellis County.....	May 1-June 30....	2		
Galveston County.....	June 1-30.....	1		
Galveston.....	June 19-25.....	1		
Gonzales County.....	May 1-June 30....	6	2	
Grayson County.....	June 1-30.....	9		
Harris County.....	June 1-30.....	12		
Houston.....	Mar. 28-June 19....	17		
Harrison County.....	June 1-30.....	15		
Henderson County.....	June 1-30.....	15		
Jefferson County.....	May 1-June 30....	3		
Jones County.....	June 1-30.....	2		
Kinney County.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Lamar County.....	June 1-30.....	12		
Matagorda County.....	May 1-June 30....	10		
McLennan County.....	June 1-30.....	19		
Milam County.....	June 1-30.....	5		
Runnels County.....	May 1-June 30....	17		
San Saba County.....	Apr. 9-June 30....	11		
Smith County.....	June 1-30.....	10		
Stephens County.....	June 1-30.....	33	1	
Tarrant County.....	May 1-June 30....	19	3	
Fort Worth.....	June 1-July 31....	5		

September 3, 1909

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Texas—Continued.				
Travis County.....	May 1-June 30.....	19	.....
Upshur County.....	May 1-June 30.....	2	.....
Van Zandt County.....	May 1-June 30.....	6	.....
Webb County.....				
Laredo.....	June 19.....	1	.....
Wharton County.....	June 1-30.....	2	.....
Wichita County.....	June 1-30.....	5	.....
Williamson County.....	June 1-30.....	4	1	
Total for State.....		317	9	
Utah:				
Box Elder County.....	May 1-31.....	3	.....
Cache County.....	June 1-July 31.....	4	.....
Carbon County.....	June 1-July 31.....	3	.....
Davis County.....	May 1-July 31.....	30	.....
Emery County.....	June 1-July 31.....	4	.....
Garfield County.....	May 1-July 31.....	6	.....
Salt Lake County.....	May 1-July 31.....	57	1	
Salt Lake City.....	June 1-30.....	56	.....
San Pete County.....	May 1-July 31.....	29	.....
Summit County.....	May 1-July 31.....	67	.....
Tooele County.....	May 1-31.....	5	.....
Uintah County.....	May 1-July 31.....	21	.....
Utah County.....	May 1-July 31.....	10	.....
Weber County.....	May 1-July 31.....	4	.....
Total for State.....		299	1	
Virginia:				
Lynchburg.....	June 20-26.....	1	.....
Total for State.....		1	.....
Washington:				
Spokane.....	June 6-July 3.....	7	.....
Tacoma.....	May 14-June 27.....	6	.....
Total for State.....		13	.....
Wisconsin:				
Ashland County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	8	.....
Baron County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	47	.....
Buffalo County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	5	.....
Burnett County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	11	.....
Calumet County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1	.....
Chippewa County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	87	1	
Clark County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	13	.....
Columbia County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1	.....
Douglas County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	8	.....
Dunn County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	35	2	
Fond du Lac County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1	.....
Jackson County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1	.....
Juneau County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	39	.....
La Crosse County—				
La Crosse.....	June 13-July 10.....	2	.....
Manitowoc County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	33	.....
Marathon County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1	.....
Milwaukee County—				
Milwaukee.....	June 21-27.....	2	.....
Oconto County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1	.....
Outagamie County—				
Appleton.....	June 20-July 31.....	22	.....
Ozaukee County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	13	.....
Pepin County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	2	.....
Pierce County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	4	.....
Polk County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	2	.....
St. Croix County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	47	.....
Sheboygan County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	40	.....
Taylor County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	5	.....
Trempealeau County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	3	.....
Vernon County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	51	.....
Washburn County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	8	.....
Waukesha County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	5	.....
Waupaca County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	24	.....
Wauushara County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	1	.....
Winnebago County.....	Jan. 1-Mar. 31.....	4	.....
Total for State.....		527	3	
Grand total for the United States.....		3,948	19	

Plague in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, August 2-September 3, 1909.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
California: Alameda County— Sunol.....	Aug. 2-12.....	1	1	Case sickened July 27.

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States.

[For smallpox and plague, see special tables.]

Cities.	Week ended—	Popula- tion, United States census, 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuber- culosis.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles.		Whoop- ing cough.
				Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Altoona, Pa.....	Aug. 21	38,973	11	1	4					
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	Aug. 14	14,500	4	1	1	1			1	
Ashland, Ohio.....	Aug. 21	12,949	3							
Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	508,957	183	13	23	43	8	8	7	2
Bath, Me.....	do.....	10,477					1		1	
Bayonne, N. J.....	do.....	32,722		1			1		6	
Biddeford, Me.....	do.....	16,145	1							
Boston, Mass.....	do.....	560,892	223	55	20	16	2	18	31	1
Braddock, Pa.....	do.....	15,654	13				7	3	1	
Bradford, Pa.....	do.....	15,029	1							1
Brockton, Mass.....	do.....	40,063	13			1				
Carbondale, Pa.....	do.....	13,536	5							2
Charlotte, N. C.....	Aug. 20	18,091	12		1	4			1	
Chelsea, Mass.....	Aug. 21	34,072	15				1			1
Chicago, Ill.....	do.....	1,698,575	640	77	81	40	3	61	52	5
Chicopee, Mass.....	do.....	19,167	15		1					1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	do.....	325,902	91	18	14	11		3	5	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Aug. 20	381,766	143	27	15	39		11	1	39
Clinton, Mass.....	Aug. 21	13,667	5					2		
Columbus, Ga.....	do.....	17,614	3							
Columbus, Ohio.....	Aug. 14	125,560	39	6	6	8		3	2	
Do.....	Aug. 21	125,560	39	7	2	10	1	5	1	
Concord, N. H.....	Aug. 14	19,632	4			1				
Covington, Ky.....	Aug. 21	42,936	23		3		1			
Danville, Ill.....	do.....	16,534	8	2	2					
Dayton, Ohio.....	do.....	85,333		4	1	2				1
Duluth, Minn.....	Aug. 20	80,000	36	7	5		8		4	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.....	Aug. 21	11,616	3							
Elkhart, Ind.....	do.....	15,184		2		7	2			
Erie, Pa.....	Aug. 7	52,733	28	10	3	6			1	
Do.....	Aug. 14	52,733	24	3	2		1			6
Do.....	Aug. 21	52,733	15			5	2			4
Evansville, Ind.....	do.....	59,007	14		1	7	2			
Everett, Mass.....	do.....	24,336	10		3					1
Fall River, Mass.....	do.....	104,863	44	5	2	8	1			3
Findlay, Ohio.....	do.....	17,613	5			3				2
Galesburg, Ill.....	do.....	18,607	3				1			
Galveston, Tex.....	do.....	37,789		1	1	4	2			
Gloucester, Mass.....	do.....	26,121	4		1					
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	do.....	87,565	20	1	2	7	5		2	2
Greensboro, N. C.....	do.....	10,035	5				1			
Greenville, S. C.....	do.....	11,860								
Harrison, N. J.....	do.....	10,596	4							
Hartford, Conn.....	Aug. 15	79,850	29	3	2	1			1	
Haverhill, Mass.....	Aug. 21	37,175	15	2		2			1	2
Houston, Tex.....	Mar. 27	44,633	24		5					
Do.....	Apr. 3	44,633	22		3					
Do.....	Apr. 10	44,633	25		3				2	
Do.....	Apr. 17	44,633	25		1				1	
Do.....	Apr. 24	44,633	29		9					
Do.....	May 1	44,633	26		1	1				
Do.....	May 8	44,633	23		3				2	
Do.....	May 15	44,633	19		1	1				
Do.....	May 22	44,633	23		5					
Do.....	May 29	44,633	16			1				2
Do.....	June 5	44,633	39		4		2	1		
Do.....	June 12	44,633	19		3		1			
Do.....	June 19	44,633	34		3					1
Do.....	June 26	44,633	25		7					

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census, 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuber- culosis.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diph- theria.	Measles.	Whoop- ing cough.
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
Houston, Tex.	July 3	44,633	21	3	3	1	1	1	1
Do.	July 10	44,633	24	7	1	2	2	1	1
Do.	July 17	44,633	22	2	2	1	1	1	1
Do.	July 24	44,633	16	2	2	1	1	1	1
Do.	July 31	44,633	20	3	1	1	1	1	1
Do.	Aug. 7	44,633	25	3	1	1	1	1	1
Do.	Aug. 14	44,633	34	3	1	1	1	1	1
Do.	Aug. 21	44,633	25	2	1	1	1	1	1
Hyde Park, Mass.	do.	13,244	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
Jacksonville, Fla.	do.	25,180	25	1	4	2	4	1	1
Jersey City, N. J.	Aug. 15	206,438	83	10	1	3	1	5	1
Do.	Aug. 22	206,438	74	10	1	3	1	2	1
Johnstown, Pa.	do.	35,936	19	6	3	9	1	1	3
Kingston, N. Y.	do.	24,535	5	4	1	1	1	7	4
Knoxville, Tenn.	Aug. 21	32,637	10	4	1	1	1	1	1
La Crosse, Wis.	do.	28,895	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
La Fayette, Ind.	Aug. 23	18,116	1	3	1	1	1	1	1
Lancaster, Pa.	Aug. 21	41,459	10	6	3	2	1	3	1
Lebanon, Pa.	do.	17,628	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Los Angeles, Cal.	Aug. 14	102,479	68	11	5	7	4	2	2
Lowell, Mass.	Aug. 21	94,969	44	1	3	5	3	2	2
Lynchburg, Va.	do.	18,891	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macon, Ga.	Aug. 14	22,746	5	3	2	1	1	1	1
Do.	Aug. 21	22,746	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manchester, N. H.	do.	56,987	27	1	1	1	1	4	1
Manitowoc, Wis.	do.	11,786	5	1	2	3	1	1	1
Mansfield, Ohio	do.	17,650	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
Marinette, Wis.	do.	16,195	3	1	1	1	1	4	1
Marlboro, Mass.	Aug. 14	13,609	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massillon, Ohio.	Aug. 21	11,944	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medford, Mass.	do.	18,244	6	1	2	1	1	2	1
Moline, Ill.	do.	17,248	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montclair, N. J.	do.	13,962	3	—	—	1	1	3	1
Montgomery, Ala.	Aug. 20	30,346	20	—	—	—	—	—	1
Morristown, N. J.	Aug. 14	13,000	5	5	1	1	1	1	1
Do.	do.	13,000	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Aug. 21	21,228	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nanticoke, Pa.	Aug. 22	12,616	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nashville, Tenn.	Aug. 21	80,865	36	4	5	12	2	5	1
Nebraska City, Nebr.	do.	7,200	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newark, N. J.	do.	246,070	84	20	6	4	9	15	2
New Bedford, Mass.	do.	63,442	34	3	2	6	4	1	1
New Brunswick, N. J.	July 31	20,006	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Do.	Aug. 7	20,006	—	—	3	—	—	1	1
Do.	Aug. 14	20,006	—	—	3	—	—	1	1
Do.	Aug. 21	20,006	—	—	1	2	1	1	1
Newburyport, Mass.	do.	14,478	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Orleans, La.	do.	278,104	167	36	18	14	4	11	1
Newport, Ky.	do.	28,301	8	—	—	—	—	5	1
Newton, Mass.	do.	33,587	9	1	1	1	2	1	1
New York, N. Y.	do.	3,437,202	1,281,565	137	74	15	68	4	141
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	do.	19,457	12	1	5	1	2	1	2
North Adams, Mass.	do.	24,200	13	3	1	1	2	1	1
Northampton, Mass.	do.	18,643	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland, Cal.	Aug. 16	66,960	28	4	4	5	2	3	1
Oklahoma, Okla.	Aug. 14	43,500	26	—	1	1	1	1	2
Do.	Aug. 21	43,500	17	—	3	3	1	2	2
Orange, N. J.	do.	24,141	6	3	—	—	—	—	—
Peekskill, N. Y.	do.	10,358	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 14	1,293,697	413	137	51	79	7	24	54
Pittsfield, Mass.	Aug. 21	21,766	6	3	1	1	1	1	1
Portland, Me.	Aug. 7	50,145	14	—	1	2	1	2	1
Pottstown, Pa.	Aug. 21	17,870	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Providence, R. I.	Aug. 23	13,696	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racine, Wis.	Aug. 21	175,597	65	6	9	9	3	6	4
Reading, Pa.	do.	29,102	10	—	2	—	—	—	—
Rock Island, Ill.	Aug. 23	78,961	27	5	1	8	—	2	1
St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 21	19,493	6	—	1	—	—	2	1
Sandusky, Ohio	do.	575,238	214	45	18	33	1	5	12
Do.	Aug. 7	19,664	6	—	1	—	—	7	5
Aug. 14	19,664	5	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
San Jose, Calif.	do.	21,500	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schenectady, N. Y.	Aug. 21	31,682	16	5	1	1	4	2	3
Somerville, Mass.	do.	61,643	22	3	3	3	3	6	1
South Bend, Ind.	do.	35,990	10	2	1	1	1	1	1

Weekly morbidity and mortality table, cities of the United States—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Population, United States census, 1900.	Total deaths from all causes.	Tuber-		Enteric		Scarlet		Diph-		Measles.		Whoop-	
				Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
South Bethlehem, Pa.	Aug. 21	13,241	9												
Springfield, Mass.	do.	62,059	17					3	1	2					2
Steelton, Pa.	do.	12,068	3							1				1	
Superior, Wis.	do.	31,091	8					2		2					
Tacoma, Wash.	Aug. 15	37,714	8	1	2	5		4		1					
Taunton, Mass.	Aug. 21	31,036	12	2										1	
Terre Haute, Ind.	do.	36,673	19			1	3			2					
Titusville, Pa.	do.	8,244	2												
Toledo, Ohio	July 24	131,822	49		4	1	1	1		1		10			
Do.	July 31	131,822	40		3	1			2			8	1		
Do.	Aug. 7	131,822	50		5	4		2	1	3	1	3			
Do.	Aug. 14	131,822	46		3	4		1		5	1	5	1		
Toledo, Ohio	Aug. 21	131,822	53		5	3	2	1		3		4			
Trenton, N. J.	do.	73,307		3	1	3									
Waltham, Mass.	do.	23,481	9		2					3					
Weymouth, Mass.	do.	11,324	2										1		
Wichita, Kans.	do.	24,671	8	5	6		2			1					
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Aug. 13	51,721	13	8	1	2		1		1	1			2	
Williamsport, Pa.	Aug. 21	28,757	10			1		1							
Wilmington, Del.	do.	76,508	26		3		1								
Woburn, Mass.	do.	14,254	4	2	1										
Worcester, Mass.	do.	118,421	35	6	2	11		4		2				2	
York, Pa.	Aug. 24	33,708				2				1					
Zanesville, Ohio	Aug. 21	23,538	6			1		1		1					

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BARBADOS.

Reports from Bridgetown—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Urquhart reports, August 7 and 14: Week ended August 7. Bills of health issued to 7 vessels having a total of 69 passengers and 396 members of crews. Of these vessels 2 were fumigated. One, the *Spanish Prince*, from Rio de Janeiro for New Orleans, was infested with rats.

Week ended August 14. Bills of health issued to 8 vessels having a total of 6 passengers and 247 members of crews. Of these vessels 3 were fumigated. Sanitary condition of vessels, cargoes, crews, and passengers was good. Sanitary condition of port and island good. No quarantinable disease reported.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Mortality—Smallpox.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, July 28 and August 7:

Two weeks ended July 24. Vessels inspected and received bills of health: July 2, the British steamship *Ethelwolf*, for Tybee Roads, Georgia, for orders, in water ballast, with no passengers and no change in the crew personnel; July 13, the British steamship *Austriana*, for Baltimore, in cargo of manganese ore, and with no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel; July 15, the British steamship *Rosetti*, for New Orleans, in cargo of coffee, with no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel; July 19, the British steamship *Spanish Prince*, for New Orleans, in cargo of coffee, with no passengers, and no change in the personnel of the crew; July 18, the British steamship *Vasari*, for New York, with coffee cargo from this port, and with 46 cabin passengers and 1 steerage passenger, and no change in the personnel of the crew; July 20, the British steamship *Corsican Prince*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, with no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel, and July 23, the British steamship *Lord Downshire*, for Galveston, Tex., in water ballast, with no passengers and no change in the personnel of the crew.

Two weeks ended August 7. Vessels inspected and received bills of health: July 26, the British steamship *St. Oswald*, for Galveston, Tex., via St. Lucia, W. I., for disinfection, in water ballast, with

no passengers and no change in the crew personnel; July 29, the British steamship *Llangibby*, for some southern port, via St. Lucia, for disinfection, in water ballast, with no passengers and no change in the personnel of the crew; July 31, the Brazilian steamship *Acre*, for New York, with coffee cargo from this port for the United States and with miscellaneous cargo for Brazilian coast ports, with full crew signed on here, and vaccinated, and with 49 cabin passengers and 28 steerage passengers; on the same date, the British steamship *Tudor Prince*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, with no passengers and no change in the personnel of the crew here; same date, the German ship *Dresden*, for Gulfport, in stone and sand ballast, with no passengers and with 3 new members of crew signed on at this port; August 1, the British bark *Annie*, in stone ballast, for Gulfport, with no passengers and with 5 new members of crew signed on here; August 2, the German steamship *Desterro*, for New York, in coffee cargo, with 4 cabin passengers and 9 steerage passengers from here and with 1 new member of crew signed on in this port; on the same date, the British steamship *Manchester Inventor*, in water ballast, for Tampa, Fla., with no passengers and no change in the crew; August 4, the British steamship *Byron*, for New York, with coffee cargo, and with 14 cabin passengers from this port and transferred in this port from the River Plate, and 16 steerage passengers from Rio de Janeiro and the River Plate, and with no change in the crew personnel in this port; August 6, the British steamship *Lord Roberts*, with cargo of manganese ore and with no passengers, and 2 new members of the crew, for Philadelphia; and August 7, the British steamship *Thespis*, for New York, in cargo of coffee, with no passengers and with no change in the personnel of the crew.

No other vessels left this port during the week.

Mortality.—Smallpox.—Week ended July 18. Estimated population, 811,443. Census population, 1907, 628,675. Total deaths, 263. No cases nor deaths reported due to yellow fever or bubonic plague. Smallpox caused 4 new deaths with 6 new reported cases. At the close of the week there were in the hospital São Sebastião 18 cases of smallpox under treatment.

Week ended July 25. Total deaths, 240. No deaths nor cases reported due to yellow fever or bubonic plague. Smallpox caused 3 deaths with 3 new reported cases. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 12 cases of smallpox under treatment.

Week ended August 1. Total deaths, 228. No deaths nor cases due to yellow fever or plague. Smallpox caused 1 death, with 3 new cases reported. At the close of the week there were in the Hospital São Sebastião 11 cases of smallpox under treatment.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mengis reports:

Week ended August 19. Present officially estimated population, 10,000. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

September 3, 1909

Bills of health issued to the following named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Aug. 14	Ellis.....	New Orleans.....	38	1	14
17	Heredia..... do.....		81	4	14

CHINA.

Report from Amoy—Cholera and plague—Epidemic plague in Chang-Poo and vicinity.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Foster reports, July 26:

Week ended July 24. No bills of health issued. There were 9 deaths from cholera and 62 deaths from plague in Amoy.

On July 23, I was informed by Dr. J. H. Montgomery that plague was reported July 23 to be still epidemic in Chang-Poo. Cases of the pneumonic and bubonic type are very prevalent there, and the mortality is very large. During the month of June there were 61 cases with 59 deaths from plague in Kang-be, a village with a population of about 800, situated near Chang-Poo.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports:

Week ended August 17. Estimated population 8,000. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 11	Parismina.....	89	3	36	0
12	Preston.....	30	0	2	0
13	Belita.....	21	0	0	0
14	Heredia.....	66	7	4	0
15	Atenas.....	76	1	0	0
15	Esparta.....	44	3	0	0
16	Prinz Joachim.....	106	74	23	0

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Suarez reports, August 16 and 23:

Week ended August 14.

Vessels inspected.....	3
Bills of health issued.....	3
Members of crews inspected.....	62
Immune certificates issued.....	2

The sanitary condition of the city and port continues satisfactory, no quarantinable disease having been reported.

Week ended August 21.

Vessels inspected.....	2
Bills of health issued.....	2
Members of crews inspected.....	45
Immune certificates issued.....	3

The sanitary condition of the city and port continues fair; no quarantinable disease reported.

Report from Habana—Inspection of vessels—General sanitary conditions.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse reports, August 24:

Week ended August 21.

Bills of health issued.....	21
Vessels inspected.....	16
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	758
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	448

The health status of Cuba as a whole is good. Towns exceeding 5,000 in population are for the most part kept in good condition. In smaller settlements, however, sanitary conditions are less satisfactory.

Passenger traffic for the United States continues rather heavy for the close season.

About 400 persons a week proceed to points in Florida; an equal number embark for New York, with an average of 30 for New Orleans. Of those bound for points in infectible territory fully 70 per cent are immune cigar makers and their families en route to Key West and Tampa. Careful estimates covering a period of 4 months also show that approximately 95 per cent of the entire passenger traffic originates in the city of Habana and environs.

Sanitary inspection of towns in Santa Clara Province.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Noiret reports, August 14 and 21, through Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse, at Habana:

Santa Clara.—Population, 13,763. No sanitary improvements.

Cruces.—Population, 10,239. There is a health officer. Streets not cleaned. Water supply bad; unscreened water barrels containing larvae found; no hospital.

Ranchuelo.—Population, 3,000. There is a health officer. Streets not cleaned. Water supply bad, rain water being used, in barrels; mosquitoes abundant.

Week ended August 21.

Santa Clara.—The streets were cleaned twice during the week, the oiling inspectors made three rounds, and the garbage was collected daily and partially cremated.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, August 24:

Week ended August 21. During this period bills of health granted to 4 vessels bound for United States ports, in good sanitary condition.

No quarantinable diseases were reported during the week.

September 3, 1909

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—House and water-deposit inspection—No larvae found.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, August 19:

Week ended August 14. Bills of health issued to 4 vessels bound for the United States and its dependencies. No vessel fumigated. No new case of quarantinable disease reported.

The sanitary department reports 2,834 houses inspected; no larvae found in the water deposits.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Puerto Barrios, fruit port—Stegomyia present.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ames reports:

Week ended August 14. Present officially estimated population, 350. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. *Stegomyia calopus* present.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Aug. 8	Niederwald.....	Colon.....	46	2	8
12	Ellis.....	New Orleans.....		11	.....
14	Jose.....	New York, via Republic of Panama and Jamaica.	27	4	.....

Temperature taken of all persons on steamship *Ellis* day of sailing.

HAWAII.

Report from Honolulu—Examination of rats for plague infection—Plague rat from Hilo verified.

Chief Quarantine Officer Hobdy reports, August 9:

HONOLULU.

Week ended August 7.

Total rats taken.....	566
Trapped.....	516
Shot from trees.....	50
Found dead.....	0
Examined bacteriologically.....	403
Plague rats.....	0
Classification of rats trapped:	
Mus alexandrinus.....	34
Mus musculus.....	221
Mus norvegicus.....	116
Mus rattus.....	145
Classification of rats shot from trees:	
Mus alexandrinus.....	28
Mus rattus.....	21
Mus norvegicus.....	1
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,294
Rat from Hilo proved to be plague infected.....	1

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port—Stegomyia and Anopheles present—Sanitary work.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Jumel reports:

Week ended August 18. Present officially estimated population, 6,800. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. *Stegomyia* present; *anopheles* increasing in number. Grading of streets to prevent surface-pool formation continues.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 12	Colombia.....	19	0	0	0
13	Joseph Vaccaro.....	33	1	4	0
15	Agnelia.....	18	0	0	0
16	Viator.....	17	0	0	0
18	Orleanian.....	33	15	0	0

Temperature of all persons on board above-named vessels taken at time of clearance.

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Mosquitoes.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports as follows:

Week ended August 18. Present officially estimated population, about 2,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country, good. Mosquitoes very abundant.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 12	Harald.....	18	3	0	0
12	Mercator.....	17	1	0	0
18	Belvernon.....				
17	Utzstein.....	17	0	0	0

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Summary of plague in Bengal and India.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Allan reports, July 29:

Week ended July 24, no transactions.

Week ended July 17. There were 19 deaths from cholera, 33 from plague, and 2 from smallpox; in Bengal, 40 cases and 38 deaths from plague; in India, 800 cases of plague with 613 deaths.

September 3, 1909

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Smallpox.

Surgeon Geddings reports, August 9:

Vessels inspected at Naples and Palermo, week ended August 7.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Aug. 3 4 6 7 7	Sicania.....	New York.....	293 306 267 576	60 85 60 90	550 680 520 670
	Regina d'Italia.....	do.....			
	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....			
	Roma.....	do.....			
	America.....	do.....			
Total.....			1,532	205	2,420

PALERMO.

Aug. 5	Regina d'Italia.....	New York.....	265	300	150
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Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
Aug. 3 4 6 7 7	Sicania.....	10 11 11 16	8 1 2 1	1 5 2 6	1 3 2 1	5 3 2 3	24 20 10
	Regina d'Italia.....						
	Prinzess Irene.....						
	Roma.....						
	America.....						
Total.....			41	4	21	13	80

PALERMO.

Aug. 5	Regina d'Italia.....	16	22	2	40
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Smallpox in Naples.—During the week ended August 8, 34 cases of smallpox with 2 deaths were reported at the health office of the city of Naples.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions—Examination of emigrants.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, August 3:

Week ended July 31. Bills of health granted to 4 vessels.

No further cases of plague or other quarantinable disease were reported in or near this city during the past week, and sanitary conditions at Yokohama and in the Empire are good except upon the Island of Shikoku, near Kobe, where there is an outbreak of plague.

The steamship *Indrawadi* was thoroughly fumigated and many rats were killed.

Summary of examination of emigrants.—During the month of July, 1909, 145 alien steerage passengers from this port were examined; 8 were refused, 22 held for diagnosis, 115 passed, and 102 certified; 114 persons were bathed, and 308 pieces of baggage disinfected.

Examination of emigrants.—Number of emigrants per steamship *Siberia* July 29: Examined 27; for San Francisco, held for observation 2; for Honolulu, rejected 1; held for observation 5.

Per steamship *Aki Maru* August 5, for Seattle: Examined 12; held for observation 1.

MEXICO.

Report from Coatzacoalcos—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, August 20:

Week ended August 18. Two vessels inspected. No sickness occurred on board while in port and all on board were well at time of sailing.

Report from Manzanillo—Further relative to yellow fever at Colima.

The following information was received from the Department of State, August 30:

The American consul at Manzanillo reports, August 26:

About four weeks since first case of yellow fever at Colima. Eight cases were reported. None at present. No precautions except isolating cases.

Report from Progreso—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Death of yellow fever case at Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, August 21:

Vessels dispatched.....	6
Vessels fumigated.....	3
Members of crews.....	211
Passengers from this port.....	37

Sanitary conditions are unchanged and no quarantinable disease was reported in the town or immediate vicinity. The case of yellow fever at Merida reported for the week ended August 13 terminated fatally August 14.

Report from Salina Cruz—Fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Gochicoa reports, August 16:
Period from August 1 to 15 inclusive. Two vessels fumigated.

Report from Tampico—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stowe reports, August 19:

Week ended August 18.

Vessels inspected and passed.....	5
Bills of health issued.....	5
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected.....	131
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	0
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	0

No case of quarantinable disease has occurred during the week. Sanitary condition of port and surrounding country good.

September 3, 1906

Report from Veracruz—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports, August 16:

Week ended August 15.

Bills of health issued.....	7
Vessels inspected.....	2
Vessels fumigated.....	5
Passengers inspected.....	219
Members of crews inspected.....	265

The general sanitary conditions of Veracruz are good; no contagious diseases having been reported during the week.

NETHERLANDS.

Report from The Hague—Cholera at Rotterdam—Preventive measures taken—No contamination found in water supply.

The following information is received from Minister Beaupré, through the Department of State, under date of August 26:

Two cases of Asiatic cholera in Rotterdam are officially reported. All preventive measures have been taken. Examination of the water supply shows no contamination.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port—Stegomyia present.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Layton reports:

Ten days ended August 19. Present officially estimated population, 2,500. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Mosquitoes abundant, *Stegomyia calopus* being the prevailing mosquito.

Bill of health issued to the following-named vessel:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Aug. 8	Marietta Di Georgio.....	New Orleans.....	19	5	0

Temperature of all on board above-named vessel taken day of sailing.

Report from Corinto—Sanitary work—Mosquito destruction.

Consul Johnson reports, July 9:

Sanitary work is being carried out at Corinto under police regulation, including draining and filling of swamps, screening of water containers, removal of refuse, cleaning of premises, and general measures against mosquitoes.

RUSSIA.

Reports from Libau—Status of cholera in Russia—Water supply for vessels—Water supply of St. Petersburg—Examination of emigrants.

Acting Assistant Surgeon De Forest reports, August 7 and 13:
Week ended August 6:

Cholera in Russia.

Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
St. Petersburg.....	186	111
Jaroslav.....	8	5
Riga.....	30	19
Vitebsk.....	70	42
Novgorod (for week ended July 31).....	32	18
Archangel.....	54	22
Rubinsk.....	27	13
Polotz.....	92	29
Cronstadt.....	1	.....
Tver.....	2	.....
Kem.....	22	9
Onega.....	5	.....
Novotorzhok.....		2
Kortschevsk.....		2
Rshevsker.....		1
Vologda (from beginning of epidemic in May to July 28).....	242	149
District of Schenkurt.....	2	.....
Romanovo-Borissoglebsk.....	3	.....
Katerinenburg	1	.....
Perm.....	1	.....
Valk.....	1	.....
Charkov (District Lebedinsk).....	15	8
Mitau.....	1	.....

No quarantinable disease is present in Libau.

The steamship *Birma* sailed for New York August 3 with 33 second-cabin passengers and 614 steerage passengers. All passengers and members of crew had been in Libau 5 days previous to sailing. One hundred and ninety-one pieces of baggage were disinfected.

The water for vessels is taken from a drilled well at the dock. The dock is at least one-fourth of a mile from any dwelling and one-half mile from the city proper.

Week ended August 13:

Cholera in Russia.

Date.	Place.	Cases.	Deaths.
Aug. 7 to 13.....	St. Petersburg.....	222	89
Do.....	Riga.....	12	9
Since beginning of epidemic to Aug. 13.	Vitebsk.....	224	82
Aug. 7 to 13.....	Rubinsk.....	44	21
Do.....	Jaroslav.....	24	9
Do.....	Tver.....	8	3
Aug. 7.....	Vilna (District of Disma).....	5	.....
Aug. 7 to 13.....	Archangel.....	38	23
Do.....	Kem.....	11	8
Aug. 8.....	Onega.....	6	5
Week ending Aug. 8.....	Vologda.....	67	54
Do.....	Novgorod.....	29	22
Aug. 7 to 13.....	Perm.....	6	1
Do.....	Polotz.....	102	39
Do.....	Jacobstadt.....	1	.....
Do.....	District Schankursk.....	14	10
Do.....	Cronstadt.....	3	1
Do.....	Motovilicha.....	5	1
Do.....	Dmitrovskoye (District of Organsk).....	4	1
Do.....	Poltava (District of Gadjatsch).....	5	.....
Do.....	Cholmorgorsk.....	3	2
Do.....	Nishni-Novgorod.....	1	1
Aug. 5 to 10.....	Drissa.....	7	4
Aug. 12.....	Government St. Petersburg.....	12	6
Aug. 13.....	Schlusselburg.....	1	.....
Do.....	Zarskosselschon.....	8	1
Do.....	Novologlogan.....	7	3

September 3, 1909

The water supply for the city of St. Petersburg is taken from the Neva River only a short distance from one of the openings of the sewers.

For the steamship *Russia*, sailing August 17, I have examined 914 emigrants. Three hundred pieces of baggage disinfected by formaldehyde gas.

No quarantinable diseases at present in Libau.

ST. LUCIA ISLAND.

Reports from Castries—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Sanitary conditions.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Maylie reports, August 3 and 9:

Week ended July 31: Vessels inspected, 6; fumigated, 5.

Week ended August 7: Vessels inspected, 2; fumigated, 2.

Sanitary condition of this port and vicinity good.

No quarantinable diseases exist.

ZANZIBAR.

Reports from Zanzibar—Examination of rats for plague infection.

Consul Garrels reports, June 30 and July 7:

Week ended June 30, 1,938 rats examined for plague infection.

Week ended July 7, 1,431 rats examined; no plague infection found.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND CITIES—UNTABULATED.

BRAZIL—Pernambuco.—Two weeks ended May 31, 1909. Estimated population, 210,000. Total number of deaths, 372, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, smallpox 7, and 50 from tuberculosis.

FORMOSA.—Week ended July 17, 1909. Estimated population, 3,108,723. Number of deaths not reported. Two deaths from enteric fever and 3 from plague reported.

FRANCE—Cherbourg.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 43,837. Total number of deaths, 61, including enteric fever 3, and 13 from tuberculosis.

St. Etienne.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 150,000. Total number of deaths, 240, including diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 2, and 43 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended August 7, 1909, correspond to an annual rate of 10.5 per 1,000 population, which is estimated at 16,445,281.

London.—Nine hundred and thirty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles 19, scarlet fever 4, diphtheria 3,

whooping cough 26, enteric fever 2, tuberculosis 137, and 27 from diarrhea. In Greater London 1,328 deaths were registered.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended August 7, 1909, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 14.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,142,308. The lowest rate was recorded in Wexford, viz., 4.7, and the highest in Galway, viz., 38.8 per 1,000.

Dublin.—Report for the week ended August 7, 1909. Estimated population, 306,902. Total number of deaths, 123, corresponding to an annual death rate of 15.2 per 1,000 of population, including measles 1, scarlet fever 1, diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 20 from tuberculosis.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended August 7, 1909, correspond to an annual rate of 12 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,839,038. The highest rate of mortality was recorded in Greenock, viz., 14.4, and the lowest in Aberdeen, viz., 9.9 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 429, including diphtheria 3, enteric fever 3, measles 6, scarlet fever 3, and 14 from whooping cough.

GREECE—*Patras*.—Two weeks ended June 30, 1909. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 12, including 4 from tuberculosis.

ITALY—*Genoa*.—Two weeks ended July 15, 1909. Estimated population, 221,774. Total number of deaths, 197, including measles 1, scarlet fever 1, and 17 from tuberculosis.

SPAIN—*Cadiz*.—Month of July, 1909. Estimated population, 69,382. Total number of deaths, 169, including enteric fever 1, measles 1, whooping cough 12, and 28 from tuberculosis.

Madrid.—Month of July, 1909. Total number of deaths not reported. Five deaths from diphtheria, 36 from enteric fever, 10 from measles, 5 from scarlet fever, 81 from smallpox, 96 from typhus fever, whooping cough 10, and 115 from tuberculosis.

WEST INDIES—*Curaçao*.—Two weeks ended August 13, 1909. Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 4. No contagious diseases reported.

September 3, 1909

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, from June 26 to September 3, 1909.

[Reports received by the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, from American consuls, through the Department of State and from other sources.]

[For reports received from December 25, 1908, to June 25, 1909, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 25, 1909.]

[NOTE.—In accordance with custom, the tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.]

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 13-Ju ¹ 24.....	·	75	
Hankau.....	July 17.....	1	1	
Kang Thau.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	4	2	
Swatow.....	May 11-29.....	·		
Germany:				Present in vicinity.
Konigsberg.....	July 21.....	·	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 30-July 27.....	133		
Calcutta.....	May 16-July 17.....	343		
Madras.....	May 29-July 16.....	5		
Negapatam.....	May 8-14.....	4		
Rangoon.....	May 16-July 17.....	17		
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 9-July 3.....	19	13	
Netherlands, The:				
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 26.....	2	·	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	·	·	·	
Provinces.....	·	·	·	
Albay.....	June 27-July 3.....	59	59	
Cebu.....	May 16-July 3.....	18	8	
Dapitan.....	May 9-15.....	·		
Iloilo.....	May 23-June 19.....	28	18	
Leyte.....	June 6-July 3.....	14	10	
Moro.....	May 29-July 3.....	9	9	
Mountain.....	June 20-26.....	27	15	
Negros Occidental.....	May 9-15.....	8	2	
Negros Oriental.....	May 16-June 26.....	105	71	
Pampanga.....	May 9-July 3.....	77	52	
Pangasinan.....	June 13-19.....	1	·	
Samar.....	May 9-July 3.....	38	25	
Sorsogon.....	May 9-15.....	8	2	
Russia.....	·	·	·	
Archangel.....	June 26-Aug. 13.....	206	165	
Baku, government.....	July 4-10.....	1	·	
Chmalysk, district.....	July 1.....	1	·	
Cronstadt.....	June 30-Aug. 13.....	56	25	
Eastland, government.....	July 1.....	1	·	
Finland—				
Mariengam.....	June 23-24.....	1	1	
Viborg.....	July 9-16.....	1	·	
Hungerburg.....	July 30.....	·		
Jaroslav.....	July 4-Aug. 13.....	57	28	
Kief.....	July 30.....	·		
Kretsky, district.....	July 1.....	1	·	
Mitau.....	July 15.....	2	1	
Moscow.....	July 9-24.....	6	2	
Novgorod, government.....	July 4-Aug. 8.....	141	34	
Olonets, government.....	June 20-July 31.....	9	6	
Polotzk.....	June 27-Aug. 8.....	297	101	
Pskov.....	July 1-17.....	8	3	
Riga.....	July 1-Aug. 13.....	118	36	
Rjastin.....	June 24-July 16.....	3	3	
Rubinsk.....	July 30-Aug. 13.....	71	34	
Simbirsk.....	July 13.....	2	·	
St. Petersburg, government.....	June 9-July 31.....	474	169	
St. Petersburg.....	June 2-Aug. 13.....	3,849	1,419	
Vilna.....	July 11-Aug. 8.....	6	1	
Vitebsk, government.....	July 9-Aug. 13.....	576	193	
Vologda, government.....	May 31-Aug. 8.....	309	203	
Siам:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 25-May 28.....	1	·	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 9-June 5.....	·	18	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Barbados, general.....	June 13-20.....	1 .....	.....	St. Joseph Parish, Dec. to June, 14 deaths not previously reported.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 22-July 2.....	34	15	
Manaos.....	May 23-July 3.....	.....	7	
Para.....	May 30-Aug. 7.....	31	31	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 15-30.....	3 .....	.....
British Guiana:				
Suddie.....	July 22.....	1	1	35 miles from Georgetown.
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	July 16-31.....	3 .....	.....
Guayaquil.....	May 23-July 24.....	.....	32	
Mexico:				
Colima.....	July 30-Aug. 26.....	8 .....	.....
Merida.....	June 5-Aug. 14.....	3	1	
Panama:				
Canal Zone—				
Ancon.....	Mar. 1-31.....	.....	.....	1 case at Culebra Is nd and quarantine station from a vessel, and 1 fatal case en route from Guayaquil.

PLAQUE.

Australia:				
Adelaide.....	Apr. 30-May 1	1 .....	.....
Mackay.....	Jan. 21-June 6	2	2	
Sydney.....	Apr. 18-May 29	5	1	
Azores:				
Terceira.....	June 16.....	3	1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 5-July 16	14	7	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 17-July 10	2	1	
Chile:				
Antofagasta.....	May 9-30.....	13	5	July 10, 4 cases in the lazaretto.
Iquique.....	May 20-July 16	17	8	July 16, 7 cases in the lazaretto.
Magallones.....	May 4.....	.....	.....	Still present.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 1-July 24	502 .....	.....
Canton.....	May 9-July 17	300	192	Epidemic.
Chang-Poo.....	July 23.....	.....	.....	Do.
Chin-hew.....	May 22.....	.....	.....
Hongkong.....	May 2-July 10	76	70	
Kang-be.....	July 24.....	61	59	
Kang Thau.....	Apr. 1-June 30	117	59	
Pollam.....	May 23-29	8	7	
Swatow district.....	May 16-July 1	350 .....	.....	July 1, 200 cases still present in Touchowfu and Yin Shan; July 19, present in Swatow.
Ecuador:				
Chunchi.....	June 1-30.....	3	1	
Guayaquil.....	May 23-July 24 .....	.....	27	
Huigna.....	May 1-June 15	16	3	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 30-July 30	10	8	
Port Said.....	May 29-Aug. 2	11	3	
Provinces—				
Assiout.....	May 14-Aug. 12	43	8	
Behera'h.....	June 1-July 15	28	10	
Galyoobeeyleh.....	June 2-Aug. 10	4	2	
Garbieh.....	June 2-Aug. 12	32	14	
Fayoum.....	June 3-23	15	6	
Menouf.....	Jan. 18-Aug. 8	86	17	
German East Africa:				
Muanza district.....	Apr. 30-May 22 .....	.....	12	
Hawaii:				
Hilo.....	Aug. 19-20	1	1	
Honolulu.....	July 20	1 .....	.....	The case arrived on the s. s. Korea, had been ill 11 days, and probably received infection at Hongkong.
Olaa plantation.....	Aug. 20-22	3	2	
India:				
Bombay Presidency and Sind.....	May 16-July 17	1,483	1,260	
Madras Presidency.....	May 16-July 17	521	312	
Bengal.....	May 16-July 17	725	623	

September 3, 1900

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAQUE—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India—Continued.				
United provinces.....	May 16-July 17....	1,500	1,356	
Punjab.....	May 16-July 17....	7,030	6,042	
Burman.....	May 16-July 17....	642	608	
Central provinces, including Berar.....	May 16-July 17....	48	37	
Mysore State.....	May 16-July 17....	424	313	
Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara.....	May 16-July 17....	998	834	
Kashmir.....	May 16-June 12....	4	3	
Grand total.....		13,375	11,388	
Bahrien Island, Persian Gulf.....	May 29-June 4....		4	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 9-July 3....	21	20	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	May 23-July 17....	223	156	In south and central parts.
Kobe.....	May 30-July 17....	12	8	
Osaka.....	July 4-10....	1	1	
Shikoku, island.....	July 17-Aug. 3....	3	1	Still present.
Tokyo.....	June 26....	3		
Yokohama.....	May 25-July 12....	18	12	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	9	9	
Peru:				
Arequipa, department.....	May 8-July 1....	10	2	Present.
Chala.....	July 3-15....			Do.
Mollendo.....	July 3-15....			
Cajamarca, department.....	May 8-July 15....	20	6	
Callao, department.....	May 8-July 1....	8	1	Do.
Callao.....	June 20-July 15....			
Ica, department.....	July 3-15....	1		
Lambayeque, department.....	May 8-June 10....	14	10	
Eten.....	July 15....			Do.
Libertad, department.....	May 8-July 1....	11	7	
Salaverry.....	July 15....			Do.
Lima, department.....	May 8-July 15....	13	8	
Cerro Azul.....	July 15....			Do.
Moquegua, department.....				
Illo.....	July 15....			Do.
Pescadores Islands.....	June 27-July 3....	4		From s. s. Lodore.
Piura, department.....	June 18-July 15....	11	8	
Paita.....	June 20-July 15....			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 25-June 28....	13	13	
Trinidad:				
Port of Spain.....	June 13-July 18....	6	5	
Turkey in Asia:				
Adalia.....	June 25-July 29....	5		
Beirut.....	June 25-July 4....	1		In Harrett Aryk.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 1-June 30....		2	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 18-Aug. 6....	8	1	
Zanzibar.....	July 26....	1		

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers.....	May 1-July 31....	27	15	
Bona.....	June 1-July 31....	35	17	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Mar. 1-May 31....		16	
Rosario.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	2	2	
Austria:				
Galicia.....	June 6-July 31....	6		
Silesia.....	June 20-Aug. 7....	17		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	July 18-24....	4		
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 22-July 16....	23	7	
Pernambuco.....	Apr. 1-May 31....		27	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 17-Aug. 1....	63	28	
Santos.....	May 10-16....		1	
Sao Paulo.....	May 10-July 18....		12	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 1-July 31.....	4.....		
Nova Scotia—				
Halifax.....	June 13-Aug. 7.....	5.....		
Quebec—				
Montreal.....	June 17.....			2 cases additional at Grosse Isle on s. s. Virginian.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	May 23-29.....	2.....		
Chile:				
Valparaiso.....	May 16-July 24.....			Present.
Santiago.....	May 29.....			Still present.
China:				
Amoy.....	June 1-July 10.....	24.....	31.....	May 9-15; present.
Hankow.....	Apr. 25-June 12.....			Present among natives.
Hongkong.....	May 2-June 26.....	16.....	12.....	
Kang Thau.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	7.....	1.....	
Shanghai.....	May 10-July 11.....		7.....	
Tientsin.....	June 27-July 3.....	1.....	2.....	Among natives.
Egypt, general.....	Apr. 30-July 1.....	1,133.....	260.....	
Cairo.....	May 21-July 8.....		13.....	
Suez.....	May 21-July 8.....	46.....	3.....	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	June 1-30.....	2.....		
France:				
Marseille.....	June 1-30.....		5.....	
Paris.....	May 23-Aug. 9.....	38.....	2.....	
Toulon.....	July 25-31.....		1.....	
Germany, general.....	May 30-Aug. 14.....	20.....		
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 8.....	1.....		
Great Britain:				
Cardiff.....	July 6.....	1.....		
Liverpool.....	June 21-26.....	2.....		Case, June 22, from s. s. Canada.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 26-July 27.....		71.....	
Calcutta.....	May 16-July 17.....		124.....	
Madras.....	May 22-July 23.....		12.....	
Rangoon.....	May 12-July 17.....		21.....	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	May 9-July 10.....	20.....	14.....	
Italy, general.....	May 31-Aug. 8.....	43.....		
Genoa.....	June 1-July 31.....	12.....		
Naples.....	May 31-Aug. 8.....	232.....	35.....	
Ottiana.....	June 23.....	1.....		
Rome.....	Mar. 7-13.....	1.....	1.....	
Japan:				
Formosa.....	June 13-19.....	1.....		
Mojii.....	June 6.....	1.....		From s. s. Selja.
Osaka.....	Jan. 1-May 31.....	3.....		
Yokohama.....	June 1-7.....	1.....		
Java:				
Batavia.....	May 6-July 10.....	15.....		
Mauritius:				
Port Louis.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1.....	1.....	
Mexico:				
Aguascalientes.....	June 21-27.....		1.....	
Guadalajara.....	June 11-Aug. 19.....		3.....	
Mexico.....	May 16-July 10.....		71.....	
Monterey.....	June 14-Aug. 8.....		24.....	
Veracruz.....	June 1-Aug. 12.....	8.....	3.....	6 cases imported from Medellin.
Norway, general.....	Apr. 1-May 30.....	3.....		
Panama:				
Canal Zone—				
Ancon.....	Mar. 1-31.....	1.....		At Culebra Island quarantine station; from a vessel.
Persia:				
Shiran.....	May 1-31.....			Present.
Turbat-i-Haidari.....	May 1-31.....			Do.
Peru:				
Lima.....	July 4-10.....	1.....		In the lazaretto.
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 9-June 19.....	16.....	6.....	Fourth quarter, 1908, 28 cases and 8 deaths; first quarter, 1909, 55 cases and 16 deaths.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 30-Aug. 7.....	86.....		

September 3, 1909

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Lilbau.....	May 6-Aug. 1.....	4	.....
Moscow.....	May 16-July 31.....	318	93	
Odessa.....	May 30-July 31.....	22	1	
Riga.....	June 6-Aug. 7.....	42	.....
St. Petersburg.....	May 16-July 31.....	258	59	
Warsaw.....	Apr. 25-July 11.....	.....	12	
Siam:				
► Bangkok.....	Apr. 25-June 28.....	2	1	
Siberia:				
Vladivostok.....	May 15-June 3.....	4	1	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 1-Aug. 9.....	.....	37	
Huelva.....	May 1-June 30.....	.....	8	
Madrid.....	May 1-July 31.....	.....	238	
Seville.....	May 1-June 30.....	.....	2	
Tarragona.....	July 20-26.....	.....	1	
Valencia.....	May 30-July 31.....	51	3	
Vigo.....	May 23-Aug. 7.....	.....	8	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 16-July 10.....	.....	2	
Switzerland:				
Aargau, canton.....	June 20-26.....	1	.....
Fribourg, canton.....	June 13-19.....	1	.....
Geneva, canton.....	May 30-June 26.....	9	.....
Tripoli:				
Tripoli.....	May 23-Aug. 7.....	58	12	
Turkey in Asia:				
Bagdad.....	July 19.....	.....		Present in interior.
Bassorah.....	May 9-June 26.....	.....		Present.
Hadjin.....	May 23-June 26.....	.....		Do.
Smyrna.....	July 19.....	.....		Do.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	May 7-July 1.....	.....	28	
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	Apr. 1-June 30.....	.....	5	

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities.

Weekly mortality table, foreign and insular cities—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended—	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	
Bombay.....	July 20	977,822	530	48	25	17	—	3	—	1	1	2	1
Bradford.....	July 17	293,983	62	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Do.....	July 24	293,983	56	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Do.....	July 31	293,983	59	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Do.....	Aug. 7	293,983	66	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Bristol.....	do.....	377,642	56	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Brussels.....	July 31	704,975	172	16	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1
Budapest.....	do.....	804,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
Caro.....	July 8	701,806	828	35	—	—	—	1	9	19	—	15	46
Calcutta.....	July 10	847,796	405	25	29	28	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
Canton.....	July 3	1,000,000	200	25	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.....	July 10	1,000,000	200	25	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.....	July 17	1,000,000	200	25	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cartagena, Colombia.....	July 24	30,000	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.....	July 31	30,000	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chemnitz.....	do.....	276,940	71	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Christiansia.....	do.....	236,000	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cienfuegos.....	Aug. 7	37,000	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coburg.....	July 31	23,400	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cognac.....	Aug. 7	19,483	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cologne.....	July 31	472,087	143	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombo.....	July 10	155,869	129	15	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	1	6
Colon.....	Aug. 7	16,000	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Copenhagen.....	July 24	448,000	94	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
Dalny.....	July 17	37,822	28	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Do.....	July 24	37,822	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Denia.....	July 31	12,231	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	2
Dresden.....	do.....	546,400	143	21	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	4
Dublin.....	do.....	394,525	143	23	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4
Do.....	Aug. 7	394,525	123	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dundee.....	do.....	169,409	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durban.....	July 17	60,244	14	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2
Edinburg.....	Aug. 7	355,366	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	5
Flushing.....	do.....	21,206	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	3
Fort de France.....	July 24	27,069	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do.....	July 31	27,069	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frontera.....	Aug. 7	9,000	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geneva.....	July 24	121,500	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ghent.....	July 31	164,579	45	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar.....	Aug. 8	36,830	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	5
Glasgow.....	Aug. 13	872,021	109	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Gothenburg.....	July 31	162,400	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Greenock.....	Aug. 7	72,300	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Halifax.....	Aug. 14	40,787	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Hamburg.....	July 31	872,252	194	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	3
Havre.....	do.....	132,430	45	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hilo.....	do.....	3,500	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hongkong.....	July 10	315,616	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hull.....	July 31	275,552	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Do.....	Aug. 7	275,552	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe.....	July 3	380,717	139	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	2
Do.....	July 24	380,717	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	2
Königsberg.....	July 31	239,100	79	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
La Guaira.....	do.....	10,000	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Leeds.....	Aug. 7	484,012	104	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Leipzig.....	July 31	537,686	161	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leith.....	Aug. 7	85,721	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liege.....	July 31	176,076	40	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—
Liverpool.....	Aug. 7	760,357	219	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	12	—
London.....	do.....	7,429,740	1,328	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	5	34
Lübeck.....	July 31	97,000	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Do.....	Aug. 7	97,000	21	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Madras.....	July 16	509,346	365	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Magdeburg.....	July 31	249,878	62	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	6	—
Manchester.....	Aug. 7	631,533	160	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Mannheim.....	July 24	183,317	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mazatlan.....	Aug. 14	22,000	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan.....	Aug. 7	900,000	142	19	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7	—
Monton.....	Aug. 14	13,500	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Monterey.....	Aug. 15	100,000	88	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1
Montreal.....	Aug. 14	389,837	198	14	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	2
Munich.....	July 24	566,000	178	24	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7	1

The following cases of and deaths from smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, and plague have been reported to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, during the week ended September 3, 1909.

SMALLPOX—UNITED STATES.

	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	Aug. 14-21.....	1		
Minnesota:				
Duluth.....	Aug. 13-20.....	1		
Montana, general.....	July 1-31.....	44		
Ohio:				
Toledo.....	July 24-Aug. 7.....	2		
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma City.....	Aug. 7-21.....	1	1	
Tennessee:				
Knoxville.....	Aug. 14-21.....	1		
Texas:				
Houston.....	Mar. 20-June 19....	20		

SMALLPOX—FOREIGN.

Algeria:				
Algiers	July 1-31.....		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 25-July 16....	7	3	
Pernambuco.....	May 15-31.....		7	
Chile:				
Valparaiso.....	July 3-31.....			Present.
Egypt:				
Cairo.....	July 1-8.....	1	1	
France:				
Toulon.....	July 24-31.....		1	
India:				
Bombay.....	July 13-20.....		3	
Calcutta.....	July 3-10.....		2	
Rangoon.....	July 3-17.....		4	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	July 3-10.....	7	5	
Italy, general.....	Aug. 1-8.....	1		
Genoa.....	July 8-15.....	2		
Naples.....	Aug. 1-8.....	34	2	
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	July 31-Aug. 7.....	6		
Russia:				
Odessa.....	July 24-31.....	1	1	
Riga.....	July 31-Aug. 7.....	4		
St. Petersburg.....	July 17-24.....	41	6	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 3-9.....		4	
Madrid.....	July 1-31.....		81	
Valencia.....	July 24-31.....	1		
Vigo.....	July 31-Aug. 7.....		1	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	July 3-10.....		1	

September 3, 1900

YELLOW FEVER.

	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 25-July 2.....	2		
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	July 16-31.....	3		
Mexico:				
Colima.....	July 30-Aug. 26.....	8		
Merida.....	Aug. 14.....		1	

CHOLERA.

China:				
Amoy.....	July 17-24.....		9	
India:				
Bombay.....	July 13-20.....		17	
Calcutta.....	July 3-10.....		28	
Madras.....	July 10-16.....		2	
Rangoon.....	July 3-17.....		9	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	June 26-July 3.....	3	3	
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	Aug. 26.....	2		
Russia:				
St. Petersburg.....	July 29-Aug. 13.....	408	200	

PLAQUE.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 26-July 16.....	5	2	
China:				
Amoy.....	July 17-24.....		62	
Canton.....	June 26-July 17.....	45	34	
Chang-Poo.....	July 23.....			Epidemic.
Kang-be.....	June 1-30.....	61	59	
Egypt, general.....	July 23-29.....	7	2	
Alexandria.....	July 30-Aug. 2.....	3	2	
Formosa.....	July 10-17.....	3	3	
India, general.....	July 10-17.....	800	613	
Bombay.....	July 13-20.....		25	
Calcutta.....	July 3-10.....		29	
Rangoon.....	July 3-17.....		40	
Indo-China:				
Saigon.....	June 26-July 3.....	8	7	
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	July 26.....	1		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General,

United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.